NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

VOL I.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1862.

NO 201

Babidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor. WILLIAM SHANE, Recorder. JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshal.

Deputy Marshals W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker, d James A. Stocle. Clerks of the Market-John Chumbley, ex-offeto, first; on. L. Ryan, second ; and John Reddick, third.

Tax Assessor-William Driver. Rovenue Collector-A. B. Shankland. Water Tax Collector -- E. B. Gurrett Treasurer-R. Henry. Wharf Master-Thomas Leake.

Superintendent of the Workhouse-J. Q. Dodd. perintendent of the Water Works-James Wyatt. Chief of the Fire Department-John M. Seabury. lexton of the Cemetery-T. H. McBrido. get Operage - J. L. Stowart Ouy Anorney-John Merhall Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen-M. M. Brien, President; J. E. wman, G. A. J. May Beld, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheut-9, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb. Dumon Council-W. P. Jones, President, William ris, T. J. Yarbrough, Won. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Houthte, A. J. Cole, Jan. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. nowles, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTERS OF THE CITY OCCUPAL. Finance-Knowles, Scovel and Cole. Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Claiborne. Streets-Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, yfield, Cheatham and Claiborne. Wharf-Newman, Stewart and Turner. Hospital-Jones, Mayfield and Sloan. hools-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Fire Department-Cready, Driver and Newman. 7as-Driver, Chestimm and Davis. metery-Smith, Stewart and Newman Market House-Rollerts, Stewart and Turner lares Hough, Cinfborne and Davis, offer Cheatham, Brien and Anderson progs-flough, Claiborne and Brien. orhhouse-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.

approvements and Expenditures-Cole, Scovel and Public Property-Brien, Chestham and Tarner. buf House-Maynold, Jones and Roberts.

The Board of Aldermon meets the Tuesdays preceding the second and fourth Thursdays to month, and the Common Council the second fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

prain-John Baugh. ret Lieutenant-Wm. Yarbrough. and Lieutenout-John R. Davis. men-Wm. Jackion, John Cavender, Nich Dafeel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William , John Eagles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, ert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew er, David Yates, and Charles Hullit.

The Police Court is opened every morning

COUNTY OFFICERS.

eriff-James M. Hinton. Deputies-Thomas Hobid J. K. Buchanan. ister-Phineus Garrett e-W. Jasper Taylor. r-N H Belehu nger-John Corbitt. me Collector-J. G. Briley. ilroad Taz Collector-W. D. Robertson. stables for the Nashville District-John D. Gower. R. Newman

COUNTY COURT.

dgs—Hon, James Whitworth, wk—P. Lindsley Nichol.

"The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in mouth, and the Quarterly Court, composed of agistrates of the County, is held the first Monn January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

ge-Hou, Nathaniel Baxter. rk-David C. Love. "The Court meets the first Monday in March

CRIMINAL COURT. fps-Hon, William K. Turner.

rk-Charles E. Diggons. "The Court meets the first Monday in April Au

CHANCERY COURT. meellor-Hon. Samuel D. Friercon.

rk and Muster-J. E. Gleaves. The Court meets the first Monda 9 May and

I. O. O. F.

T. Hine, Grand Secretary, should be a. weed at Nashnille, Tenn. me Ledge, No. 1-Meets every Tuesday Even-

their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sumreets. The officers for the present term, are: caucur, N.G.; J. E. Milus, V.G.; J. L. Wenkley, ary ; L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

me Lodge, No. 10 .- Meets at the same place | side, 20 per cent. additional | special position outside, Monday Evening. The officers are: R. A. ell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, ary ; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

ley Lodge, No. 30-Meets at their Hall, on South street, every Friday Evening. The officers Colovert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Secretary ; W. M. Mallery, Treasurer.

era Lodge, No. 105, (German)-Meets at the corner of Union and Summer streets, every tay Evening. The officers are : Charles Rich. P. Friedman, V.G.; - Bitterlich, Secretary lierle, Treasurer.

ely Encomposent, No. 1 - Meets at the above Hall altrst and third Wednesdays of each month. cers are: J. E. Mills, C.P.; T. H. McBride, H.P.; Puller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. cribe ; B. R. Cutter, Treasurer.

Branch Emersyment, No. 4-Meets at the Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday feach month. The officers are: Jas. T. fieli, mry Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; B. Fried W.: Charles Kirclier, Seribe; J. N. Ward,

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY-Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS. Post-Headquarters on High street. Gen. Negley,

ommanding. District-Headquarters on Summer street (Dr. Ford's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 15th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Provost Marshal-Hendquarters at the Capitol, A C. Gillem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry. Chief Assistant Quartermaster - Hendquartern on Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.)

Capt. J. D. Bingliam. Assistant Quartermaster-No. -- Cherry street. Capt. R. Stevenson.

Assistant Quartermoster - Vine street, near Mrs. Polk's residence. Capt. B. N. Lamb.

Assistant Quartermaster-No. 27, Market street .-Capt. J. M. Hale. Chief Commissary-Headquarters, No 10, Vine at. Capt. R. Macfeely.

Commissary of Subsistence-Brund street. Capt. S. Acting Commissary of Subsistence-Corner of Broad and College streets. Licut Charles Allen.

esidence.) Surgeon, E. Swift. Medical Purveyor's Office-Church street, Masonic Building. J. R. Pinter, Surgeon, 8th Kentucky In fantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

Medical Director-Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old

PROSPECTUS

NASHVILLE UNION.

THE NASHVILLE UNION WAS commenced a few weeks the Samiyalize Usion was commenced a few weeks store, for the purpose of opposing the Rebei Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abstement, over all the States which have attempted to second. It holds as friends all who support, and as form all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but Farmons and Naturalized.

FREEDOM AND NATIONALITY.

With rebels and traits— has no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and while restant and traits has no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the Sursans Law of the Lasp, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwith-

standing.

It contends for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our liberties and institutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring a Union must perish, so matter by what same it be

ed.

To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the robel despotion at Richmond by a perdious devorior and corrupt Legislature, and who have felt so heavily the awful curse of treason and anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of robel office holders, Vigilance Committees, and Minute Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and systicious mon who have plotted our ruin for their own aggrandizement be fastened to the pillory of shame, no matter how high their. "Ition in society, let it be shown how the sef-stynd defunders of "Southern Rights" are now leading marsasing bands of free-boolers and moss-troopers over our State, kidof free-bedges and moss troopers over our State, kid-capping negroes, stealing horses and cattle, breaking into houses, burning radroad bridges and cars, and murdering unarmed calizans in cold blood. Let the treth, so long excluded by the Southern conspirators, now circulate freely through every neighborhood, and cor cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal unen everywhere an us in the dissemination of facts and the advocacy of Free Government?

Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.

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All communications on business with the Office will be addressed to the FUBLISHERS of the UNION, and all communications to the Editor will be address to S. C. MERCER

kditors of loyal newspapers will do us a great kind ness by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance The carrent transactions in Tennessee for months to some will be highly interesting to all lovers of their ountry and her free institutions; and the columns of the Union will furnish the earliest and most reliable history of these events.

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Cash required to advance for all advertisaments. inless by special agreement.

We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the shove rates, to which we bind correlves strictly to

WM. CAMERON, for the Dwion. JOHN WALLACE, for the Disputch

Nasavales, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

Mashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deaderick Streets.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 2, 1862.

From the Baltimore American.

The Drift of Events Bearing upon

the Interests of Maryland. From the very commencement of the outbreak of the great conspiracy, devised mainly by the politicians of South Carolina, Maryland, from its peculiar position as a Border State and the site of the National Capital, has had all eyes drawn upon her from both sections as indispensable to each. Few, not in possession of the facts, are aware of the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon our former Chief Magistrate, Governor Hicks, to compel him, if possible, to consent to a betrayal of his great trust, and allow the State, whose interests he had sworn to regard and protect, to be "precipitated" by the usual summary process in vogue with the leaders of the rebellion. The theme, as events go, is an old one, but not the less one of abiding and thrilling interest; and whatever hero worship has since been indulged in by the loyal of the land as one or another public benefactor has thrown himself forward to stay or control the rebellion, none, past or present, deserve more of public gratitude at the hands of the nation than the staunch patriot who, for the time being, was the rock upon which the mad surges of an attempted revolution spent their strength in vain. The mere mention of his name; the thought of what he achieved by a noble and unconquerable fidelity to his oath and to his conceptions of what was demanded by a fearful crisis in our history, should call forth blessings upon one so true; and if the State and the nation have not yet adequately recognized his inestimable services, we trust the time may yet come when this will be attempted-at least.

We have been drawn away, for the moment, from the purposewith which we started, which was, as we have intimated, to consider to some extent the important position, relatively considered, occupied by Maryland towards the great events in | within the limits of the State, he says: progress. Whether our people appreciate initiated finale one of the most tremendous revolutions of modern times. All the signs indicate that whether her people will it or no, this is to happen; because every thing proves now, as we have hitherto Whilst we dreamily think of what may be, revolutions are going on upon either side of us which are to influence our condition and destiny to the end of time.

We have been led to these reflections, in part, by the perusal of a very remarkable article contributed to the Continental Monthly for November, by the Hon. Robert J. Walker, a name too well known in connection with public affairs to need assurance that anything from his pen will give evidence of consummate ability. It is one of a series of papers entitled "The Union," and distasteful as its conclusions may be to many of the people of the State, yet as truths of the first importance bearing upon their future, we conceive it our bounden duty to bring it to their notice to the extent of our

In the article in question, the leading fact assumed in our old conclusion, and the conclusion-as we conceive-of all careful observers, that slavery is doomed; that the moment that slavery, as an institution, attempted to dominate this continent, it sealed its own fate. And yet, after all, this need not be considered a recent conclusion, or one originating anywhere in this latitude, as we shall proceed to show from what emanated long ago from one of the most elevated and commanding intellects ever known in South Carolina. In 1835, Mr. Legare wrote from Brussels to a friend in Charleston, transmitting a paper, in regard to which he said, "it touches, as you will perceive, that auful slave question which blic opinion is beginning to busy itself about," and he deprecates in the strogest terms any further agitation of it. We

"In America you are not aware of what is going on about you, or are too familiar with it to appreciate its fearful character. Seen from Europe, and examined with reference to the experience of mankind in this old seat of their folices and sufferings, I have already hinted to you that it is thought as bad as bad can be. Nor is this opinion confined to any one party, it is literally universal I enclose you half a newspaper, in which you will see extracts from several others, embracing all the varieties of political sects. I beg you to observe particularly, as a Southern ing the party that is already in the as- varies of the writer, since, in what fol- bina! Shelbina! Hager Wood! Shilo!! large family. - Louisville Democrat, 30th.

heart that makes me utter such things wealth, compared to that of others. in spite of myself. The thing which you making them too bad to be borne. That is the rub-vertigia milla retrorsum-everyaway-society must be supplanted by complete anarchy, and men have supped full of horrors and misery before great God! by what a remedy are they compelled to arrest them !"

We have indulged in this rather long extract from a production noted by us in connection with these events long since, to show how masterly were the conclusions arrived at by an eminent scholar and statesman of South Carolina nearly thirty years ago, and we quote them as preliminary to a notice of conclusions of the same tenor, by the eminent author of the production referred to - "The Union.

Mr. Walker starts off with a notice of the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, assuming that immediate emancipation of all the slaves, with compensation for all, costing as it would twelve hundred millions of dollars, is now beyond the power of the government, burdened as it is by an enormous and increasing debt." "Nor was," he says, such a measure ever toise or expedient. Taking the census as his guide, he next considers the gradual disappearance of slavery as it formerly existed in the free States, advocating a system of "gradual emancipation and colonization," and considering the subject, "in connection with Maryland," to "apply the same principles to other States." We have only space for the merest glance at his conclusions. Referring to the method

"In the execution of the emancipation the great fact or not, she is recognized act of Congress in this District, infant ble was prepared—the instruments were willing to give \$5,000 in notes for any elsewhere, as the spot upon which must slaves were valued officially this year, by ble was prepared—the instruments were willing to give \$5,000 in notes for any placed conveniently and every thing put property which he could have purchased census of 1860, the infant slaves of Maryland, under one year old, surviving on the 1st of June, 1860, numbered 2,391, which, at \$50 each, would cost \$119,550. This would be the actual expense for said, that events outrun speculation, the first year in Maryland, but decreasing every year, and ceasing altogether in little more than a generation.'

> it was carried out in all of them-including Virgina-that the cost would be for the first year \$1,346,950, decreasing every year. "According, then, to the annual tables, and those of expectancies of life stock issued now, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, would make all the Border States" (Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and sense in which Pennsylvania and other Northern Free States became so, and less than half this sum if Virginia should not adopt this measure. The case, then, financial difficulties whatever." * * * 'And now let us examine the cost of these ding Virginia, should persist in the rebelsum to be paid the loyal owners of slaves Proclamation, would probably reach \$100,000,000. The emancipation of postslaves on the 4th of July, 1876, accordissued now as United States six per cent. stock, making a total for complete conneipation in all the Slave States of \$172,288,greatly exalting the character of the na-

of the Union, and the ultimate fraternity all my life.

cendant here. He never lets slip an occasion to denounce us, with Nicholas, chief standards of his comparisons in ward! Onward, in Heaven's name! on-'the murderer of the women and children estimating the relative progress of differof Warsaw, as objects of abhorrence and ent States, and complimenting her as vengeance. * * * * My pen has being in possession of "greater natural literally run away with me, for it was advantages than any one of the thirty-four not my intention to have touched upon States," he proceeds to deal with the this subject in this letter to you, but you reasons that have combined to prevent have set certain chords vibrating in my her advancement in population and

In concluding our present notice of this call tyramy is not so; the most unbearable discussion of matters vital to our conof all-that which has made men to run dition, we would insist upon the necesfor refuge to any other form of society, sity our people lie under of keeping however galling and odious. What makes themselves fully advised of the arguthe cause yet more deplorable is that, by ments used and the measures in progress an eternal law of nature, the only way to change our system of labor by assaults by which such evils, when they once be- upon the institution of slavery in other come unbearable, can be mended is by States as the consequence of their rebelthing must be shaken down and washed lutionist of another country and erathey dare to arrest such things; and then, of these questions, are not only upon that State, but upon Maryland as well, and it is folly to shut our eyes to the fact. The time fixed for the action of the President's Proclamation is now not far provoking a conflict so disastrous to their | away to his room. ection and institutions, be the responsibility and the blame. Whether we have power to control events or not, we must, in the tremendous whirl of a bloody and unscrupulous attempt at revolution abide them; and, therefore, whatever may occur in connection with it, we should not, at least, suffer ourselves to be taken by

Letter From Bolivar, Tenn

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.] A Singular Case of Anæsthesia.

It was immediately after the battle of he Hatchie. The dead in that terrible conflict had been laid beneath the mold, while the wounded had been brought to the charch-buildings, or placed in the spacious apartments of the wealthy disloyalists of Bolivar. Among the number of unfortunates was William C. Newlon, a Sergeant in Company G, of the 3d Iowa Infantry. His leg had been so badly shattered and torn by a musket shot as to render an amputation unavoidable. adopted in Pennsylvania of liberating but not a murmur or word of complaint escaped his lips; nor did the intelligence at \$10,000 in gold, or a convertible equivseem to cast over his face the least par- alent, before the war, would now expect ceptible shade of seriousness. The ta- to sell it for 33,000, nor would be now be brought out upon the verandah and placed upon the table-his poor, shattered, torn, and half fleshless leg dangsenseless appendage. There was no sighing, no flinching, no drawing back or holding in. There was not a simple feeling of dumb resignation; nor yet of brute He goes on to apply this principle to indifference; but a soldierly submissionthe other Border States, showing that if a heroic submission, without a question or a sigh. He indulged freely in conversation respecting the operation, until the chloroform was applied. From the waking and rational state he glided into the anæsthetic without the convulsive mo-(as calculated for me), the sum of fifteen tion of a single muscle, and without the millions of dollars of United States uttterance of a single incoherent sentence; but glided into it as the innocent and weary child glides into the sweet embraces of a healthful and restoring sleep. The operation was performed. Virginia) "Free States, in the same The arteries all ligated; the stump cleansed and the last suture just in that instant applied. During the entire operation he had scarcely moved a muscle. Just at this time the large body of prisas regards the Border States, presents no oners taken in that engagement were marched up the street, and were nearing the house where the maimed and bleedmeasures. If the Secoded States, inclu- ing soldier lay. The streets were all thronged by soldiery; and hundreds of lion until after the close of this year, the them rushed to get a nearer sight of the vanquished, while they rent the heavens manumitted under the President's War with their loud huzzas. A full regiment preceded the column of prisoners; and when just opposite, the band struck up, nati" (those born after date of emancipating | in full force, the inspiring martial | air of laws) in the four remaining Border States "Hail Columbia." In a moment—upon we have found the ass tied. Permit me would cost \$7,288,132. The manumis- the very instant, the color mounted to his to loose him and lead him away; and if sion in those States of all the surviving | face! He opened his eyes half wonderingly, and raised his head from the piling to the same tables and estimates, low with the steadings and dignity of a would cost a sum equal to \$65,000,000, God! The scene of the conflict came back to him; and he thought his noble regiment was again breasting toward the enemy, through a shower of shot and 132. This is a smaller sum than four shell! His brave comrades, he deemed, months' cost of the war, whilst wholly were falling one by one around hom, just and forever removing the discordant ele- as they had done in that dreadful hour ment which produced the rebellion, com- of fratricide and carnage. The spirit of mencing a new and glorious career of ma- the time came over him, and his features terial, moral and intellectual progress, assumed an air of bold, fierce, fiery, untion, invoking the blessing of God, secu- forth into exclamations the most terrible ring the future harmony and perpetuity and appalling I have ever listened to in

Louder with the music! lounder! loud-Our readers will see from what we have er! louder! Burst the heavens with your already given, the drift of sentiment with strains! Sweeter! softer! sweeter! charm prominent men in dealing with this great the blessed angels from the very Courts question, and the agencies at work des- of Heaven! Victory! victory! Ontin d sooner or later to produce mighty ward! onward! No flagging! no flinchman, and to call our friends' attention to results. It is the duty of all to keep ing! No faltering! Fill up the vacan- and abusing the guard, a corporal, in the it, to what these remarks relate. Depend posted with what is thus transpiring on cies! close up! Fill up! Step | most shameful manner. The man atupon it, if you go out of the Union on that all sides, whether the conclusions arrived forward! press forward! Your comsulfact you are gone without remedy or hope at are distasteful or not. In what we rades' graves! The fresh graves of your of salvation. Look at O'Connell, now the have already quoted from the paper re- slain! Remember the graves of your the deceased is Hiram W. Inman, and is great agitator of England, and represent- ferred to, we have given but the prelimi- comrades! Blue Mills! Blue Mills! Shel- about sixty years of age, and leaves a

ward! onward! See the devils waver! See them run! See! see! see them fly!

During this outburst of passion his countenance kindled and grew purple, till his look seemed that of diabolism! Such a fury marked his lineaments that I instinctively drew back. But there was "method in his madness." He only erred in mistaking time, and in misplacing himself and in misplacing his position; facts which the martial music and the "pomp and circumstance of war" in the public streets would have a natural tendency toward producing. In the very middle of his fury, he seemed suddenly to comprehend his mistake. He ceased lion. The revolution thus began will abruptly, his whole frame in a tremor of "not" -- to use the expression of a revo- emotion. He looked around upon the fuces present, and without a word, quietgo back." The consequences so much | ly laid down his head. He grew medidreaded by the distinguished South tative as he seemed to realize a full sense Carolivian, Mr. Legare, from the agitation of his unhappy situation. At length his eyes gradually filled with tears, and his lips grew slightly tremulous. He quiet-ly remarked, "Well boys, good-bye, goodbye; I should do but sorry fighting on a wooden'leg." He again relapsed into sidistant. Upon those who led off with lence, and was shortly afterward carried

W. M.B., 78TH OHIO.

[From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 24.] The High Premium on Gold in Richmond.

There were sales of gold to-day at \$3,30, which is a decline of 20 cents from the highest point. The extraordinary rate of premium recently paid for gold was chiefly owing to the scarcity of that commodity, and not to a correlative depreciation of the paper currency. Coin has long since ceased to be a circulating medium in the Confederacy, and is only valuable now as merchandise. The demand exceeds the supply, and hence the price for it has advanced, as the price for any other article advances when there are more buyers than sellers, and the former are eager to purchase. At present rates \$3 30 in currency will buy \$1 in gold, and vice versa, which would make a Confederate Treasury note for \$5 worth only about \$1 70, if it were true that our currency has depreciated in an inverse ratio to the increase in the premium for gold; but no person owning a house or farm, which he valued in readiness for the operation. He was three years ago for \$1,700. The high premium for gold is occasioned mainly by the demand from "blockade runners. If there were prospects of peace, this ling around, as if only an extraneous and | demand would cease, and the premium would rapidly decline to more reasonable figures. The rumors from abroad last week have already affected the market, and anything confirmatory of those plauisible foreshadowings would weaken t still more.

Had a Call.

Philadelphia was for some years enlightened by the presence of a minister who meant exceedingly well, and did pretty well. A congregation in a Western city learning of his fame, and having no shepherd, invited this our Mr. X to assume the vacant crook, deputing to carry their offer a much respected deacon, commonly called in abbreviation of his first name, Epaphras. "Uncle Emfus" came, told his errand, and caused a church meeting to be held, that he might lay the call of his own distant church before it. The pathetic appeal with which he opened his business was this:

"My brethren, I have come from a long distance to lay before you the condition of our church in the wilderness. We read in Holy Writ that upon a certain occasion our Lord directed two of His disciples to go into a certain village, saying unto them, 'Straightway ye shall find an ass tied; loose him and bring him unto me.' My brethren, among you we have found the ass tied. Permit me you ask, as of old, why I do it? in like manner I answer : The Lord hath need

They let Uncle Emfus untie the ass and lead him away.

A Man Killed.

Yesterday, as a guard of one hundred men, in charge of Captain Tapp, of the 34th Kentucky Volunteers, were escorting a lot of two hundred and sixty-five rebel prisoners, who were destined for yielding determination; and he broke Dixie, and on reaching Portland they forth into exclamations the most terrible were greeted with loud cheers for the Southern Confederacy, &c. An unknown man was standing in the door of his residence when he was kindly requested to restrain his feelings, at which he became greatly outraged. He was at once arrested by the guard, who expected to leave him confined in the military prison, but he used very insulting language, cursing tempted to make his escape, when he was shot dead on the spot-